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THE CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following chronological arrangement of the Hierarchy of the United States is offered to the readers of the REVIEW, first of all, because it is hoped that it will prove to be an interesting historical document; and secondly, in the hope that it may awaken a desire in some of those readers to study the history of the Church in the United States. A list of the names of the Bishops is of itself an item of historical knowledge worth having, and if it is used as a guide (as it were a table of contents) it will simplify the study of our glorious history and make a more comprehensive knowledge of it easier of attainment. Nothing original is aimed at. The lists of the Bishops of the various Dioceses are the same as those found in the *Catholic Directory*. The Directory arrangement is alphabetical, which is the best arrangement for the purpose of the Directory, but it is not the proper historical arrangement. Perhaps some one else will fill out the historical skeleton here presented, by a series of sketches of the men who built up religion among us and of those who are still carrying on the work of the pioneers. For the older Bishops, the dates given are, as a rule, the dates of consecration because, until recently, that date to a great extent determined the seniority and precedence of the Bishops. A decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, April 15, 1904, declared that precedence between Bishops is to be determined by the date of election or promotion. That date will be given for all the living Bishops, on the authority of the *Annuario Pontificio*, which is published every year in Rome from the Vatican Press.

There are in the United States fourteen Ecclesiastical Provinces:

1. BALTIMORE, erected April 8, 1808;
2. OREGON CITY, erected

July 24, 1846; 3. SAINT LOUIS, erected July 20, 1847; 4. NEW ORLEANS; 5. NEW YORK; 6. CINCINNATI, erected July 19, 1850; 7. SAN FRANCISCO, erected July 29, 1853; 8. BOSTON; 9. PHILADELPHIA; 10. MILWAUKEE, erected February 12, 1875; 11. SANTA FE, erected in 1875; 12. CHICAGO, erected September 10, 1880; 13. SAINT PAUL, erected May 4, 1888; 14. DUBUQUE, erected September 17, 1893.

I. THE PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE (1789-1808)

The Catholic clergy of the Colonies, before the separation from Great Britain, were subject to the Vicar Apostolic of the London District. "Before the breaking out of the war Bishop Challoner appointed a Vicar, the Reverend Mr. Lewis who had been the superior of the Society of Jesus at the time of its suppression and he governed the mission of America during the bishop's silence."¹ During the war all communication was cut off, and afterwards Bishop Talbot refused to exercise any jurisdiction. Under these circumstances the clergy supplicated the Holy See for a Superior, who should be immediately dependent on Rome. As a result of these measures, the Reverend John Carroll was appointed Prefect Apostolic in 1784. The Bull of Pius VI, erecting the Diocese of Baltimore, was issued November 6, 1789 and the American Hierarchy was begun in the person of the Right Reverend John Carroll. The beneficial results of this act of the Holy See were immediate. In 1808, ten years after the erection of the Diocese of Baltimore, the first division was made. The Dioceses of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Bardstown were erected, April 8, 1808, and the Province of Baltimore was established. In 1820, the Dioceses of Charleston and Richmond were erected, without the knowledge and even in spite of the protests of Archbishop Maréchal. After one year Richmond was placed under the administration of the Archbishop and so remained until 1841. In 1821, the Diocese of Cincinnati was erected. In 1826, the Diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas which had existed since 1793, was divided into the Dioceses of New Orleans and Saint Louis and the Vicariate Apostolic of Alabama. This Vicariate, in 1829, became the Diocese of Mobile erected as a Suffragan of Baltimore.

¹ Bishop Carroll quoted by SHEA, *History of the Catholic Church in the United States*, vol. 2 (*The Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll*), p. 204. New York, 1890.

A brief analysis of the proceedings of the Provincial Councils will best show the rapid development of the hierarchy from 1829 to 1852, when the first Plenary Council was held. Already in 1791, Archbishop Carroll had held a Diocesan Synod which was attended by twenty-one priests, and in 1810 a meeting of the bishops was held which was attended by the Most Reverend Archbishop Carroll, the Right Reverend Leonard Neale, his Coadjutor, the Right Reverend Michael Egan, Bishop of Philadelphia, the Right Reverend John Cheverus, Bishop of Boston and the Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown. The decrees of discipline agreed upon at these meetings were praised and approved by the Councils held in later years, and are worthy of study even at the present day. In fact they have all been incorporated in the decrees of the various Provincial and Plenary Councils.

The *First* Provincial Council, was opened October 3, 1829, and was attended by six bishops and the Very Reverend William Matthews, Vicar General Apostolic of Philadelphia.

The *Second*, opened October 20, 1833, is most important for tracing the history and development of the hierarchy. Its decrees were signed by ten bishops. It asked for the suppression of the See of Richmond, which was not granted and for the erection of the See of Vincennes, which was approved. The principal work of this Council was the clear description which was made, at the request of Propaganda, of the limits of all the Dioceses then existing, which had been rather ill defined and confused. Pope Gregory XVI approved and adopted the limits made by the Council. In all the letters from the Holy See in connection with this Council, New Orleans and Saint Louis are referred to as Suffragans of Baltimore.

The decrees of the *Third* Provincial Council, April 16, 1837, were signed by ten bishops representing nine of the fourteen existing Dioceses. The Council asked for new Sees at Pittsburg, Nashville, Natchez and Dubuque, all of which, except Pittsburg, were erected the same year.

In the *Fourth* Council, May 17, 1840, thirteen of the sixteen Dioceses were represented by twelve bishops. Certain citizens of Springfield, Illinois, asked the bishops to recommend a See at that place but they declined. The Holy See referred to the Council the petition which Bishop Flaget had made to have his See transferred to Louisville. This change was made before the meeting of the fifth

Council. In answer to the request of the bishops the Holy See appointed the Right Reverend Richard Vincent Whelan, Bishop of Richmond.

In the *Fifth* Council, May 14, 1843, sixteen of the twenty-three Dioceses were represented by their bishops. The Vicariate Apostolic of Texas, established since the close of the fourth Council, was represented by Bishop Odin, and Charleston, vacant by the death of Bishop England, by the Administrator, the Very Reverend Richard Baker. The Council petitioned for new Sees at Chicago, Milwaukee, Hartford and Little Rock, for a Vicariate Apostolic in Oregon, and again asked for a See at Pittsburg. All of these requests were granted, as appears from a letter of Propaganda to Archbishop Eccleston dated September 30, 1843.

The *Sixth* Council, May 10, 1846, was attended by twenty-three bishops, all the Dioceses except Monterey, which was subject directly to the Holy See, being represented. By a letter dated July 3, 1847, Propaganda informed Archbishop Eccleston of the erection of the new Dioceses asked for at Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland.

"Up to the year 1843 the Archbishop of Baltimore was the only Metropolitan in the United States, and the Provincial Councils, convoked by Archbishops Whitfield and Eccleston, were attended by the Bishops of Sees which had been established within the limits of the old Diocese of New Orleans, although the Bishop of Mobile alone was a Suffragan of Baltimore. The Diocese of Saint Louis had no fixed limits at the West, and was regarded as extending to the Pacific Coast. Missionaries were sent to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. England, however, claimed the territory on the Pacific, and the Holy See, apparently unaware of the ultimately recognized claims of the United States, treated it as British territory, and on the 1st of December, 1843, erected the Vicariate Apostolic of Oregon, connecting it virtually with the Church in Canada. In July, 1846, Oregon City was made an Archiepiscopal See, and Suffragan Sees were erected at Walla Walla and Vancouver Island, while other districts were laid off for future Dioceses. The Bishop of Saint Louis thus beheld a whole Ecclesiastical Province created in a remote part of what he had always regarded as his own Diocese. When the authorities in Rome at last recognized the consequences of their action, Pope Pius IX, on the 8th day of October, 1847, made Saint Louis a Metropolitan See, with Dubuque, Nashville, Chicago and Milwaukee as Suffragans. This made three Ecclesiastical Provinces in the United States; and the Province of Baltimore, no longer included Tennessee, Illinois, or Wisconsin. There was, however, a general wish that the bishops of the three

Provinces should meet in a council embracing the whole country. To carry out this view, Archbishop Eccleston issued, on the 23rd of September, 1848, letters to the Most Reverend Archbishops and Right Reverend Bishops, convoking a Plenary Council. The original plan was not carried out, as the Archbishop of Oregon City and his Suffragans represented that on account of the great distance they could not well attend. The Council held May, 1849, was accordingly styled the Seventh Provincial Council of Baltimore."²

Shea does not refer to his authority for the assertion made in the last sentence of the quotation just given and there is nothing in the Acts of the Council, as published in 1851, to indicate that such was the Archbishop's intention, although the reasons given are very plausible. This *Seventh* Provincial Council was opened, May 6, 1849. Archbishop Eccleston presided and the Most Reverend Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of Saint Louis, was also present. Twenty-three bishops attended, representing all the Dioceses except Monterey and the Dioceses of Oregon. The Council asked the Holy See to make three new Archiepiscopal Sees:—1. New Orleans with Mobile, Natchez, Little Rock and Galveston as Suffragans; 2. Cincinnati with Louisville, Detroit, Vincennes and Cleveland; 3. New York with Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo. For Saint Louis which had been made an Archdiocese in 1847 the Council suggested as Suffragans Dubuque, Chicago, Nashville and Milwaukee. This left Philadelphia, Charleston, Richmond and Pittsburg as Suffragans of Baltimore. The Bishops also asked for Baltimore the honor of the Primacy, but this was deferred by the Holy See to another time. Cardinal Franson, Prefect of Propaganda, notified the Archbishop of Baltimore by a letter dated August 9, 1850, that the new Provinces asked for had been erected. New Dioceses were also erected at Savannah and Wheeling in the Baltimore Province; at Saint Paul in the Province of Saint Louis; and the Vicariates of New Mexico, and of Indian Territory.

There were now in the United States six Provinces embracing thirty-one Dioceses, the Diocese of Monterey subject directly to the Holy See, and two Vicariates Apostolic. By a Brief of August 19, 1851, Pope Pius IX appointed the Most Reverend Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, Apostolic Delegate to convoke the FIRST PLENARY COUNCIL of Baltimore. This Council was opened in

² SHEA, *o. c.*, vol. 4, p. 36.

the Cathedral at Baltimore, on the third Sunday after Easter, May 9, 1852, with all the solemnity usual on such occasions. All the Dioceses and Vicariates were represented by their respective bishops except two. The Bishop of Vincennes was in Europe. Bishop Demers of Vancouver's Island was not present and as the Acts of the Council made no note of his absence, it appears probable that he had not been invited. His Diocese although a part of the Province of Oregon was not in the United States. It is worthy of remark here that Bishop Demers was present at the SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL in 1866, and that the Diocese was represented at the THIRD PLENARY COUNCIL, in 1884, by the Very Reverend John N. Lemmens who signed as Procurator of the Administrator of the vacant Diocese. The Bishop of Monterey was present by the expressed desire of the Pope. The work of this Council for the further development of the hierarchy consisted in asking for new Dioceses at Portland, Burlington, Brooklyn, Newark, Erie, Covington, Quincy, Santa Fe and Natchitoches, and for a Vicariate in Michigan. For California the bishops suggested an Archdiocese at San Francisco with Monterey as Suffragan. All these requests were granted. The Council also asked for a new Diocese at Wilmington, Delaware, for a Vicariate in Florida and for an Archbishop at Boston, but these requests were not granted. The Vicariate was established in 1857, Wilmington was made a Diocese in 1868, while Boston was not made an Archdiocese until 1875. The Diocese of Erie was added to the Province of Baltimore in 1853; Harrisburg, Scranton, Wilmington and the Vicariate of North Carolina in 1868, and Saint Augustine in 1870. In 1875, Philadelphia was made an Archbishopric with all the Dioceses in the State of Pennsylvania as Suffragans. The Baltimore Province was thus reduced to its present limits, the Atlantic States from Delaware to Florida.

The Diocese of Baltimore, as we have seen, was erected in 1798 and it was made an Archdiocese in 1808. Embracing as it did all of the original thirteen colonies, it is now reduced to the District of Columbia and the Western Shore of Maryland, with an area of 6,463 square miles and is, in territory, one of the small Dioceses in the country.³ It has, in 1915, 546 priests, 210 churches, 46 chapels and a Catholic population of 261,000.

³ The *Laitie's Directory* of 1822 has the following description of the *State of religion in the Bishopric of Baltimore*. "Baltimore contains four neat and hand-

1. BALTIMORE (1789)

1. The first Bishop of Baltimore was the Most Reverend **John Carroll** who was born at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, January 8, 1735. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1753 and was ordained at Liège, Belgium, February 14, 1761. (Reuss, *Biog. Cyclo.*) After the suppression of the Society, he retired, in 1773, to England, but after a short stay, returned to America in 1774 and devoted himself to the work of the mission in Maryland. He was appointed Prefect Apostolic, November 26, 1784; was made first Bishop of Baltimore, November 6, 1789 and was consecrated at Lulworth Castle by the Right Rev. Charles Walmesley, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of England, August 15, 1790. He became the first Archbishop, April 8, 1808 and died, December 2, 1815.

The Right Reverend Lawrence Graessel was appointed in 1793 Coadjutor to Bishop Carroll, with the title of Bishop of Samosata, but he died before being consecrated.

2. The Most Reverend **Leonard Neale** was born at Port Tobacco, Maryland, October 15, 1746. He entered the Society of Jesus, September 7, 1767, and was ordained at Liège, June 5, 1773. (Reuss, *Biog. Cyclo.*) He was appointed titular Bishop of Gortyna and Coadjutor, April 17, 1795, and was consecrated, December 7, 1800. The Bulls sent in 1795, and subsequently in duplicate, were lost. In January, 1800, they were forwarded for the third time, from Venice, by Cardinal Borgia and were received at Baltimore in the summer. Hence the long interval. He became Archbishop, December 2, 1815 and died, June 17, 1817.

3. The Most Reverend **Ambrose Maréchal** was born in France, August 28, 1764; was ordained at Bordeaux, at Pentecost 1792, and said his first Mass at Baltimore. He was appointed Bishop of Philadelphia, January 16, 1816, but declined the honor. He was made titular Bishop of Stauropolis and Coadjutor, July 14, 1817. As Archbishop Neale was already dead at that time, he became Archbishop immediately. He was consecrated, December 14, 1817 and died, June 28, 1828.

4. The Most Reverend **James Whitfield** was born in England, November 3, 1770, and was ordained at Lyons, France, July 24, 1809. He was appointed Bishop of Appolonia and Coadjutor, January 8, 1828. (Bulls

some churches: the Cathedral, Saint Patrick's, Saint John's and Saint Mary's. In Washington City there are two spacious and handsome churches; in Georgetown adjacent, also two neat churches; in the City of Alexandria, one; in Fredericktown, one; in Emmitsburg also one; besides twenty-eight dispersed throughout the country parts." The Saint John's above mentioned was a German church on the site of the present Saint Alphonsus, and Saint Mary's was the Seminary Chapel. The Washington churches were Saint Patrick's and Saint Peter's, and one of the Georgetown churches was evidently the chapel of the Visitation Convent.

did not arrive until after Archbishop Maréchal's death). He was consecrated, May 25, 1828 and died, October 19, 1834.

5. The Most Reverend **Samuel Eccleston** was born in Kent County, Maryland, June 27, 1801 and was ordained at Baltimore, April 24, 1825. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Thermias and Coadjutor, September 14, 1834, became Archbishop, October 19, 1834 and died, April 22, 1851.

6. The Most Reverend **Francis Patrick Kenrick** was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 3, 1796 and was ordained at Rome, April 7, 1821. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Arath, and Coadjutor of Philadelphia, June 6, 1830, and was appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese. He became Bishop of Philadelphia, April 22, 1842, was translated to Baltimore, August 19, 1851 and died, July 8, 1863. He presided as Apostolic Delegate over the *First Plenary Council* in 1852.

7. The Most Reverend **Martin John Spalding** was born in Kentucky, May 23, 1810, and was ordained at Rome, August 13, 1834. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Lengone and Coadjutor of Louisville, September 10, 1848, and became Bishop of Louisville, February 11, 1850. He was made Archbishop of Baltimore, May 3, 1864, and died, February 7, 1872. Archbishop Spalding presided as Apostolic Delegate over the *Second Plenary Council* of Baltimore in 1866.

8. The Most Reverend **James Roosevelt Bayley** was born in New York, August 23, 1814, and was ordained, March 2, 1844. He was consecrated Bishop of Newark, October 30, 1853, and became Archbishop of Baltimore, July 30, 1872. He died, October 3, 1877.

9. His Eminence **James Cardinal Gibbons** was born at Baltimore, July 23, 1834 and was ordained, June 30, 1861. He was made titular Bishop of Adramyttium and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, March 3, 1868 and was consecrated, August 16, 1868. He was transferred to Richmond, July 30, 1872, was appointed titular Bishop of Gionopolis and Coadjutor of Baltimore, May 25, 1877, and became Archbishop, October 3, 1877. He was created Cardinal Priest of Santa Maria in Trastevere, June 7, 1886. He presided as Apostolic Delegate over the *Third Plenary Council* in 1884.

The Right Reverend Owen B. Corrigan was appointed titular Bishop of Macra and Auxiliary, September 29, 1908, and was consecrated, January 10, 1909.

2. RICHMOND (1820)

The Diocese of Richmond was erected July 1, 1820, by Pope Pius VII, and comprised the State of Virginia. It was erected in spite of the opposition of Archbishop Maréchal, and the Holy See soon realized that the judgment of the Archbishop was correct and placed the Diocese under the administration of the Archbishop of Baltimore, Bishop Kelly being transferred. The Diocese at the present day is partly in the State of West Virginia. Its area is 31,518 square miles in Virginia and 3,290 in West Virginia, a total of 34,808 square miles. It has, in 1915, 67 priests, 85 churches, 99 chapels and stations and a Catholic population of 43,000.

1. The first Bishop the Right Reverend **Patrick Kelly**, was born in Ireland April 16, 1779, and was ordained at Lisbon, Portugal, July 18, 1802. He was consecrated, August 24, 1820, was transferred, in 1822, to the See of Waterford and Lismore in Ireland and died, October 8, 1829.

2. After an interval of twenty years the second Bishop the Right Reverend **Richard Vincent Whelan**, born at Baltimore, January 28, 1809 and ordained in France, May 1, 1831, was consecrated, March 21, 1841. He was transferred to Wheeling, July 22, 1850, and died at Baltimore, July 7, 1874, being at that time the senior Bishop of the United States.

3. The Right Reverend **John McGill**, born at Philadelphia, November 4, 1809, was ordained at Bardstown, June 13, 1835, was consecrated, November 10, 1850 and died, January 14, 1872.

4. The fourth Bishop of Richmond was **Cardinal Gibbons** whose record is found in the Diocese of Baltimore.

5. The Right Reverend **John J. Keane**, born in Ireland, September 12, 1839 and ordained, at Baltimore, July 2, 1866, was consecrated Bishop of Richmond and Administrator of the Vicariate of North Carolina, August 25, 1878. He was made titular Bishop of Jassus, September 7, 1888, and became the first Rector of the Catholic University of America. After his resignation of the Rectorship of the University, September 29, 1896, he went to Rome, was made titular Archbishop of Damascus, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, Canon of Saint John Lateran and Consultor to the Propaganda. He was made Archbishop of Dubuque, July 24, 1900. (See Dubuque.)

6. The Right Reverend **Augustine Van de Vyver**, born January 7, 1846, was consecrated, October 20, 1889 and died, October 16, 1911.

7. The present Bishop, the Right Reverend **Denis J. O'Connell**, was born in Ireland, January 28, 1849 and was ordained at Rome, May 26, 1877. Whilst Rector of the Catholic University, he was made titular Bishop of Sebaste, December 24, 1907, and was consecrated, May 3, 1908. He was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco, December 21, 1908, and became Bishop of Richmond, January 19, 1912.

3. CHARLESTON (1820)

The Diocese of Charleston was erected July 12, 1820, by Pope Pius VII. As originally constituted, it covered the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; and for a time Bishop England had also the administration of Eastern Florida, which is now the Diocese of Saint Augustine. The State of Georgia was separated from Charleston in 1850 and now forms the Diocese of Savannah. In 1868, North Carolina was made a Vicariate Apostolic. At the present day, therefore, the Diocese is restricted to the State of South Carolina, an area of 30,170 square miles. It has, in 1915, 23 priests, 32 churches, 83 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of 9,300 of which 5,500 are in the city of Charleston.

1. The first Bishop was the Right Reverend **John England**, born in

Ireland, September 23, 1786, and ordained, October 11, 1808. He was consecrated, September 21, 1820, and died, April 11, 1842.

The Rt. Rev. William Clancy was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop England but was made Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana in 1838 and died in 1847.

2. The Right Reverend **Ignatius A. Reynolds**, born in Kentucky, August 22, 1798 and ordained, October 24, 1823, was consecrated, March 19, 1844, and died, March 6, 1855.

3. The Right Reverend **Patrick N. Lynch**, born in Ireland, March 10, 1817, and ordained at Rome, April 5, 1840, was consecrated, March 14, 1858, and died, February 26, 1882. The long interval of three years after the death of Bishop Reynolds was caused by the refusal of the Reverend Dr. McCaffrey of Mount Saint Mary's College to accept the appointment.

4. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend **Henry P. Northrop**, born at Charleston, May 5, 1842, and ordained at Rome, June 25, 1865. He was appointed titular Bishop of Rosalia and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, September 16, 1881, and was transferred to Charleston, January 27, 1883.

4. WHEELING (1850)

The Diocese of Wheeling was erected by Pope Pius IX, July 23, 1850, and comprised the western part of the State of Virginia, as it was at that time. The State of West Virginia was created in 1863 and the greater part of the Diocese of Wheeling is now in that State. Its area is 29,172 square miles; 21,355 square miles in West Virginia, and 7,817 square miles in Virginia. It has, in 1915, 104 priests, 113 churches, 90 stations and chapels, and a Catholic population of 55,000.

1. The first Bishop was the Right Reverend **Richard Vincent Whelan**, born at Baltimore, January 28, 1809, and ordained in France, May 1, 1831. He was consecrated, March 21, 1841 as Bishop of Richmond, was transferred to Wheeling, July 23, 1850, and died, July 7, 1874. He was at the time of his death the senior Bishop of the United States.

2. The Right Reverend **John Joseph Kain** was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, May 31, 1841, and was ordained, July 2, 1866. He was consecrated, May 23, 1875, and was transferred to Saint Louis, May 21, 1893. At the time of his death (October 13, 1903) he was Archbishop of that City. (See Saint Louis.)

3. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend **Patrick James Donahue**, born in England, April 15, 1849, and ordained at Baltimore, December 23, 1885. He was appointed, January 22, 1894, and was consecrated, April 8, 1894.

5. SAVANNAH (1850)

The State of Georgia, until 1820, was a part of the Diocese of Baltimore and afterwards belonged to the Diocese of Charleston until July 19, 1850, when, with Eastern Florida, it was erected as the Diocese of

Savannah by Pope Pius IX. Florida was separated from Savannah in 1857 and the Diocese now comprises the State of Georgia, an area of 58,980 square miles. It has, in 1915, 68 priests, 55 churches, 89 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of about 18,768.

1. The first Bishop was the Right Reverend **Francis X. Gartland**, born in Ireland, January 19, 1805, and ordained at Philadelphia, August 5, 1832. He was consecrated, November 10, 1850, and died, September 20, 1854, of yellow fever.

2. The Right Reverend **John Barry**, born in Ireland in 1799 and ordained at Charleston, September 24, 1825; was consecrated, August 2, 1857. He died, November 21, 1859, at Paris in France.

3. The Right Reverend **Augustine Verot**, born in France, May 23, 1805, and ordained at Paris, September 20, 1828, was consecrated, April 25, 1858, titular Bishop of Danaba and Vicar Apostolic of Florida. He became Bishop of Savannah in July, 1861. On March 11, 1870, he was made the first Bishop of Saint Augustine. He died, June 10, 1876.

4. The Right Reverend **Ignatius Persico** was born at Naples, January 30, 1823, became a Capuchin and was ordained, January 24, 1846, also at Naples. He was named titular Bishop of Gratianople, March 8, 1854, and Coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, India, and was consecrated at Bombay, June 4, 1854. In 1856 he was made Vicar Apostolic of Hindustan and Thibet, which he resigned in 1860. The writer of his life in the *Catholic Encyclopedia* says that in 1866 he was sent on a mission to the United States and took part in the Second Plenary Council. No authority is given and the acts of the Council do not mention the name of Bishop Persico. He was appointed Bishop of Savannah, March 20, 1870, but he resigned in 1872 and returned to Italy being named titular Bishop of Bolina. In 1874, he was sent as Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and in 1877, was commissioned to settle the affairs of the Malabar Schism. He became Bishop of Aquino in Italy, July 15, 1878, which See he resigned the same year. He was named titular Archbishop of Damietta, March 4, 1887 and sent on the mission to Ireland, which created so much noise at the time. He was created Cardinal Priest, of the title of Saint Peter in Chains, January 16, 1893 and died, December 7, 1895, in his 73d year. Truly, an extended and varied career.

5. The Right Reverend **William H. Gross, C. SS. R.**, was born at Baltimore, June 12, 1837, entered the Redemptorist order and was ordained at Annapolis, Maryland, March 21, 1863. He was consecrated, April 27, 1873, became Archbishop of Oregon City, February 1, 1885 and died, November 14, 1898.

6. The Right Reverend **Thomas A. Becker** was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1832, and was ordained at Rome, June 18, 1859. He was consecrated Bishop of Wilmington, August 16, 1868 and was transferred to Savannah, March 26, 1886. He died, July 29, 1899.

7 The present Bishop is the Right Reverend **Benjamin J. Keiley**, born October 13, 1847, at Petersburg, Virginia, and ordained, December 31, 1873. He was appointed, February 26, 1900 and was consecrated, June 3, 1900.

6. WILMINGTON (1868)

The State of Delaware which was a part of the Diocese of Philadelphia, the Eastern Shore of Maryland which was a part of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and the two Eastern Shore Counties of Virginia, which belonged to the Diocese of Richmond, were erected into the Diocese of Wilmington, March 3, 1868, by Pope Pius IX. Its area in Delaware is 1,960 square miles, in Maryland 3,461 square miles, and in Virginia 790 square miles, a total of 6,211 square miles. It has, in 1915, 61 priests, 51 churches, 53 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of 38,000.

1. The first Bishop was the Right Reverend **Thomas A. Becker**, consecrated, August 16, 1868. He was transferred to Savannah in 1886. (See Savannah.)

2. The Right Reverend **Alfred A. Curtis** was born in Somerset County, Maryland, July 4, 1831, was received into the Church by Cardinal Newman in 1872, and was ordained, December 19, 1874. He was consecrated, November 14, 1886, and resigned in 1896, being named titular Bishop of Echinus. For the last ten years of his life he was Vicar General of Baltimore. He died, July 11, 1908.

3. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend **John J. Monaghan**, born in South Carolina, May 23, 1856, and ordained, December 19, 1880. He was appointed Bishop of Wilmington, January 26, 1897, and was consecrated, May 9, 1897.

7. ST. AUGUSTINE (1857-1870)

Saint Augustine's religious history dates back to the beginning of the 16th Century. It was a regularly constituted parish of the Diocese of Santiago de Cuba. Records dating from 1594 are preserved in the Archives of the present Cathedral. It was even at different periods the permanent residence of the Auxiliary Bishops of the Diocese of Santiago. In 1787, Saint Augustine was placed under the jurisdiction of Bishop of Havana, Cuba. In 1825, it was made a part of the Vicariate of Alabama and Florida under Bishop Portier. In 1850, Eastern Florida became a part of the newly erected Diocese of Savannah. In 1857, Pius IX erected the Vicariate Apostolic of Florida.

1. The Right Reverend **Augustine Verot** became the Vicar Apostolic. In July, 1861, he was transferred to Savannah but when the Diocese of Saint Augustine was erected, he became its first Bishop, March 11, 1870. He died, June 10, 1876. (See Savannah.)

2. The Right Reverend **John Moore** was born in Ireland, June 27, 1835, and was ordained at Rome, April 9, 1860. He died, July 30, 1901.

3. The Right Reverend **William John Kenny**, born in New York State, January 12, 1853, and ordained, January 15, 1879, was consecrated, May 18, 1902. He died October 23, 1913.

4. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend **Michael John Curley**, born in Ireland October 12, 1879 and ordained, March 19, 1904. He was appointed, April 3, 1914, and was consecrated, June 30, 1914.

8. VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF NORTH CAROLINA AND BELMONT ABBEY (1868)

The Vicariate was erected, March 3, 1868, and comprised originally the whole State of North Carolina, which until that time had been a part of the Diocese of Charleston.

1. The first Vicar Apostolic was His Eminence **James Cardinal Gibbons**. (For record see Baltimore.)

2. The Right Reverend **John J. Keane**, Bishop of Richmond, was administrator of the Vicariate from August 25, 1878, to January 8, 1882. (For record see Richmond and Dubuque.) In 1886, the Rev. Mark S. Gross was appointed Vicar Apostolic, but he declined the appointment and returned the Bulls. He was ordained at Baltimore in 1868.

3. The Right Reverend **Henry P. Northrop** was appointed titular Bishop of Rosalia and Vicar Apostolic, September 16, 1881. He was transferred to Charleston, January 27, 1883, retaining the administration of the Vicariate until the appointment of Bishop Haid.

4. The present Vicar Apostolic, the Right Reverend **Leo Haid**, O. S. B., born at Pittsburg, July 15, 1849, and ordained, December 21, 1872, was elected Abbot of Belmont, July 14, 1885. He was appointed Vicar Apostolic, July 15, 1887, and titular Bishop of Messene, February 4, 1888, and was consecrated, July 1, 1888. On June 8, 1910 Pope Pius X erected eight counties of North Carolina into the Abbaey Nullius of Belmont. Bishop Haid is the Abbot Ordinary and it is provided that the Abbots of Belmont shall be, ex officio, Vicars Apostolic of North Carolina until it is erected into a Diocese. There are, in 1915, 38 priests, 50 churches, 60 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of 7000.

II. THE PROVINCE OF OREGON CITY

In 1834 the Canadians in Oregon wrote to the Right Reverend Bishop Provencher, Vicar Apostolic of Red River, as the nearest Catholic authority, for a priest. As he had no one to send, he advised them to apply to Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec selected the Reverend Francis Norbert Blanchet, a parish priest of his Diocese, and the Reverend Modeste Demers, and appointed Father Blanchet his Vicar General for Oregon. After a long and painful journey by canoes and small boats and on horseback, these pioneer missionaries reached Fort Vancouver, which may be said to be the first home of the Church in Oregon, November 24, 1838. As the boundary between the United States and Canada was in dispute and was not finally settled for several years, application

was also made to the Bishop of Saint Louis, who sent the celebrated Father De Smet and other Jesuits, who worked principally among the Indians.

"The conditions of the Oregon mission and the necessity of a distinct organization for it had been represented to the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, both by the Archbishop of Baltimore and his Suffragans and by the Archbishop of Quebec. The Sovereign Pontiff accordingly by his brief of December, 1843 established the Vicariate Apostolic of Oregon, embracing all the territory between the Mexican Province of California at the south and the Russian Province of Alaska at the north and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, an immense territory of about 375,000 square miles. The Very Reverend Francis N. Blanchet was appointed titular Bishop of Philadelphia and Vicar Apostolic, but on representation that his title was apt to lead to confusion he was transferred to Drasa, May 7, 1844. The news of his appointment did not reach him until November 4, 1844."

To reach Montreal for his consecration, Father Blanchet sailed for London, touching at Honolulu and rounding Cape Horn and back from England to Boston. Reaching Montreal after a journey of 22,000 miles, he was consecrated, July 25, 1845, by the Right Reverend Ignatius Bourget, Bishop of that Diocese. "Bishop Blanchet immediately returned to Europe and proceeded to Rome by way of Belgium. On his representation of the necessity of dividing his vast Vicariate, the Sovereign Pontiff, on the 24th day of July, 1846, erected the Archiepiscopal See of Oregon City, and the Dioceses of Nesqually, Walla Walla, Fort Hall, Colville, Vancouver, Princess Charlotte's Island and New Caledonia."⁴ This version of the establishment of the Oregon Province is confirmed by the *Catholic Directory* of 1847 (p. 192), where we read: "At his (Bishop Blanchet's) request, by a recent act of the Holy See, the territory of Oregon from the 42d to the 54th degree of north latitude has been divided into eight Dioceses, viz.: Oregon City, Nesqually, Vancouver's Island and Princess Charlotte on the coast, and Walla Walla, Fort Hall, Colville and New Caledonia in the interior. These Dioceses form an Ecclesiastical Province of which Oregon City is the Metropolitan See. For the present only three bishops are appointed for the province, viz.: those of Oregon City, Walla Walla and Vancouver's Island, who will have a provisional jurisdiction over the other Dioceses. The episcopal districts of Vancouver's Island, Princess Charlotte and New Caledonia are not included within the territory belonging to the United States. The Right Reverend Modeste Demers, one of the first missionaries who visited Oregon in 1838, has been charged with the

⁴ SHEA, *o. c.*, vol. 4, p. 316.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 4, p. 319.

See of Vancouver's Island and the administration of the two other districts in the British part of the territory. The region within the limits of the United States embraces the five other Dioceses above mentioned. The Archbishop of Oregon City has also the administration of Nesqually. The Bishop of Walla Walla has the present administration of Fort Hall and Colville."

The *Directory* of 1852 tells us that Bishop Blanchet was transferred from Walla Walla to Nesqually, May 31, 1850, and Fort Hall and Colville are no longer called Dioceses (as they had been in all the previous directories) but districts, with however separate reports. In 1854, we are told that "Walla Walla has been suppressed and divided between Oregon City and Nesqually." The *Catholic Directories* from 1915 back to 1894 give July 29, 1849, as the date of the establishment of the Province of Oregon. The older directories give the date as 1846, which is undoubtedly correct. Why the change was made is a mystery I have not so far been able to solve. The Province at the present time comprises the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and Alaska Territory. In Oregon there are two Dioceses, Oregon City and Baker City; in Washington, Seattle and Spokane; in Idaho, Boise; in Montana, Helena and Great Falls. Alaska is a Prefecture Apostolic.

The Diocese of Vancouver Island which was for a long time one of the Suffragans of Oregon City, being in the Dominion of Canada, is now after several changes known as the Diocese of Victoria, B. C. The Archdiocese of Vancouver, B. C., is an entirely different Diocese, being the successor of the Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. The Archdiocese of Oregon City at present comprises the western part of the State, about one-third of the whole, with an area of 21,398 square miles. It has, in 1915, 122 priests, 106 churches, 111 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of about 60,000.

1. OREGON CITY (1843)

1. The first Vicar Apostolic of Oregon and the first Bishop and Archbishop of Oregon City was the Most Reverend **Francis Norbert Blanchet**, born in Canada, Province of Quebec, September 30, 1795; ordained, July 18, 1819; Vicar General of Quebec for Oregon, 1838; Vicar Apostolic, 1843; Archbishop, July 24, 1846. He resigned in 1880, was made titular Archbishop of Amida and died, June 18, 1883.

2. The Most Reverend **Charles John Seghers** succeeded Archbishop Blanchet. He was born, December 26, 1839, at Ghent, Belgium, and was ordained, May 30, 1863. After ten years of strenuous and valuable missionary labor among the pioneer whites and Indians, he was appointed, March 23, 1873, to succeed Bishop Demers, as Bishop of Vancouver Island. He was

appointed December 10, 1878, titular Bishop of Emesa and Coadjutor of Oregon City and became Archbishop, December 20, 1880. On account of the difficulty of finding a successor for Vancouver, after the transfer of Bishop Brondel to Helena, he volunteered to return, and was again made Bishop of Vancouver, April 2, 1885. His cruel murder whilst on a Visitation of Alaska, is one of those sad incidents of our Church history, that will keep alive for future generations the name of Archbishop Seghers, as a holy missionary and as a martyr to his zeal for souls. He died, November 28, 1886.

3. The Right Reverend **William H. Gross** succeeded Archbishop Seghers. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 12, 1837, became a Redemptorist and was ordained, March 21, 1863, at Annapolis, Maryland. He was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, April 27, 1873, became Archbishop of Oregon City, February 1, 1885 and died, November 14, 1898.

4. The present Archbishop, the Most Reverend **Alexander Christie**, was born in Vermont, January 2, 1848. He was appointed Bishop of Vancouver Island, March 26, 1898 and was consecrated, June 29, 1898. He was promoted to the Archdiocese of Oregon City, February 12, 1899.

2. VANCOUVER ISLAND (1846)

The Diocese of Vancouver Island was erected, July 24, 1846, at the same time as Oregon City, and its Bishop was a part of the hierarchy of the United States until June 19, 1903. At that time it ceased to be a Suffragan of Oregon City and was made an Archdiocese. The name was in 1904 changed to Victoria. Again in 1908 it ceased to be an Archdiocese and is now known as the Diocese of Victoria, Suffragan to the Archbishop of Vancouver, B. C. As such, the Bishop is a part of the hierarchy of the Dominion of Canada.

1. The first Bishop of Vancouver Island was the Right Reverend **Modeste Demers**, who came to the far-west in 1838 as the companion of Archbishop Blanchet and shared all the hardships of a pioneer missionary. He was born in Canada, October 11, 1809, was consecrated first Bishop of Vancouver Island, November 30, 1847, and died, July 27, 1871.

2. His successor was Archbishop **Seghers** whose record is found under Oregon City.

3. The Right Reverend **John Baptist Brondel**, consecrated December 4, 1879, became Bishop of Helena, March 7, 1884. After him came, as we have seen, Archbishop Seghers.

4. The Right Reverend **John N. Lemmens** was born in Holland, June 3, 1850 and was ordained at Louvain, May 15, 1875. He represented the Diocese at the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore as procurator of the Administrator, the Diocese being at that time vacant. He was consecrated, August 5, 1888, and died in Guatemala, Central America, August 10, 1897.

5. His successor was the present Archbishop of Oregon City, the Most Reverend **Alexander Christie** who was in turn succeeded by

6. The Most Reverend **Bertram Orth**. He was consecrated, June 10,

1900, was made Archbishop of Victoria, June 25, 1903, resigned and was made titular Archbishop of Amasea, October 1, 1908.

7. The present Bishop of Victoria is the Right Reverend **Alexander McDonald**, consecrated January 3, 1909.

3. WALLA WALLA,—NESQUALLY,—SEATTLE (1846—1850—1907)

Among the Dioceses into which the Vicariate of Oregon was divided, July 24, 1846, were Walla Walla and Nesqually. Walla Walla only was at that time organized by the appointment of a Bishop. This Diocese of Walla Walla was suppressed and merged into that of Nesqually, May 31, 1850. Finally, September 11, 1907, the name of the Diocese was changed to Seattle. Until December 17, 1913, it comprised the whole State of Washington. Since the erection of the Diocese of Spokane it covers the western half of the State, with an area of 36,664 square miles. It has, in 1915, 118 priests, 137 churches and a Catholic population of about 70,000.

1. The Right Reverend **Augustine M. A. Blanchet**, the first bishop, was a brother of Archbishop Blanchet. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, August 22, 1797 and was ordained, June 3, 1821. He was consecrated Bishop of Walla Walla, September 27, 1846, and was translated to Nesqually, May 31, 1850. He resigned in February 1879, being made titular Bishop of Ibora and died, February 25, 1887, in his 90th year.

2. The Right Reverend **Aegidius Junger**, second Bishop of Nesqually, was born, April 6, 1833, in Germany and was ordained at Mechlin, Belgium, June 27, 1862. He was consecrated, October 28, 1879, and died, December 26, 1895.

3. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **Edward O'Dea**, born, November 23, 1856, at Boston, Massachusetts, and ordained, December 23, 1882, at Montreal. He was appointed Bishop of Nesqually, June 18, 1896, and was consecrated, September 8, 1896. He was named Bishop of Seattle, September 11, 1907.

4. HELENA (1868-1884)

The territory of Montana was included in the Vicariate of Nebraska, established in 1857. Pope Pius IX made it a separate Vicariate, March 3, 1868, which originally included the whole State of Montana. It was erected into the Diocese of Helena by Pope Leo XIII, March 7, 1884, and since 1904, when the Diocese of Great Falls was erected, it comprises the western part of the State with an area of 51,922 square miles. The Reverend Augustine Ravoux, of the Diocese of Saint Paul, was named as the Vicar Apostolic but he declined, and Montana was left under the administration of the Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska until

1. The Right Reverend **John Baptist Brondel**, who had been consecrated Bishop of Vancouver Island, December 14, 1879, was made Vicar

Apostolic of Montana, April 7, 1883 and became the first Bishop of Helena, March 7, 1884. Bishop Brondel was born at Bruges, Belgium, February 23, 1842, and was ordained, December 17, 1864. He died, November 3, 1903.

2. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **John Patrick Carroll**, born at Dubuque, February 22, 1864, and ordained, July 7, 1886. He was appointed, September 12, 1904, and was consecrated, December 21, 1904. The Diocese has, in 1915, 80 priests, 81 churches, 162 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of about 70,000.

5. BOISE (1868-1893)

Pope Pius IX, March 3, 1868, established the Vicariate Apostolic of Idaho, to comprise what was then the Territory and is now the State of that name. It was erected into the Diocese of Boise by Pope Leo XIII, August 25, 1893. Its area is 84,290 square miles, and it has, in 1915, 57 priests, 87 churches and a Catholic population of about 16,000.

1. The first Vicar Apostolic was the Right Reverend **Louis Lootens**, born in Belgium, March 17, 1827, and ordained, June 14, 1851. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Castabala, August 9, 1868, resigned the Vicariate, July 16, 1876, and died, January 13, 1898. After the resignation of Bishop Lootens the Vicariate was administered by the Archbishop of Oregon City until the appointment of

2. The present bishop, the Right Reverend **Alphonsus Joseph Glorieux**, who was born, February 1, 1844 and ordained, August 17, 1867. He was appointed titular Bishop of Apollonia and Vicar Apostolic, March 3, 1885. He was consecrated, April 19, 1885 and became the first Bishop of Boise, August 26, 1893.

6. BAKER CITY (1903)

Pope Pius X divided the Diocese of Oregon City in 1903 and erected the Diocese of Baker City, which covers about two-thirds of the State of Oregon, with an area of 65,683 square miles. It has, in 1915, 33 priests, 43 churches, 9 chapels and a Catholic population of 6,450 with 500 Indians.

1. The first and present bishop is the Right Reverend **Charles J. O'Reilly**, born at Saint John's, New Brunswick, January 4, 1862, and ordained, at Portland, Oregon, June 29, 1890. He was appointed, June 10, 1903, and was consecrated, August 25, 1903.

7. GREAT FALLS (1904)

Pope Pius X divided the Diocese of Helena and erected the Diocese of Great Falls, May 18, 1904. It comprises eleven counties in the eastern part of the State of Montana with an area of 94,158 square miles, and has, in 1915, 54 priests, 82 churches and a Catholic population of 27,500, with 4,310 Indians.

1. The first and present bishop is the Right Reverend **Mathias Clement Lenihan**, born at Dubuque, October 6, 1854, and ordained at Montreal, December 21, 1879, the first native of Iowa to become a priest. He was appointed, May 20, 1904, and was consecrated, September 21, 1904.

8. ALASKA—PREFECTURE APOSTOLIC (1894)

The general history of Alaska begins in 1741 and its religious history about 1794, when the Russians introduced Christianity. The Czar still maintains a salaried hierarchy there, but its influence is dwindling away before American missionary endeavors. Prior to the purchase of the Territory by the United States in 1867, no Catholic priest had sojourned there. The Oblates of Mary Immaculate took up the work in 1871 and continued it until the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was transferred to Bishop Seghers in 1874, who visited Alaska in 1877. As we have seen, Bishop Seghers became Archbishop of Oregon but later went back to Vancouver Island, now Victoria. He invited the Society of Jesus to take charge of the mission and they still continue the work. Archbishop Seghers again visited Alaska in 1886, and was murdered there by his servant Fuller. Pope Leo XIII erected the Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska, July 17, 1894. Technically, Alaska is not a part of the Province of Oregon, as Prefects Apostolic are subject immediately to the Holy See, through the Congregation de Propaganda Fide. The first Prefect was the Very Reverend P. Tosi, S. J., from 1894 to 1897. He died January 14, 1898. The Very Reverend John B. Rènè, S. J., was Prefect from 1897 to 1904. The present Prefect is the Very Reverend Joseph Raphael Crimont, S. J., who was appointed March 28, 1904. There are in the territory 21 priests, and 10 lay brothers of the Society of Jesus, 17 churches and 19 missions with chapel and a Catholic population of about 7,000 whites and 4,500 natives.

III. THE PROVINCE OF SAINT LOUIS (1826–1847)

"The Right Reverend **Joseph Rosati** was elected titular Bishop of Tenagre on August 13, 1822, and constituted Vicar Apostolic of the Territories of Mississippi and Alabama, to which Vicariate Apostolic Florida was added on January 21, 1823. This Vicariate Apostolic was abrogated on June 22, 1823, but Bishop Rosati was confirmed as Bishop of Tenagre, and constituted Coadjutor of the Right Reverend William Du Bourg, Bishop of New Orleans, and was consecrated as such on March 25, 1824, by Bishop Du Bourg in the church of the Ascension in Donaldsonville, Louisiana. Bishop Du Bourg having resigned New Orleans, the Diocese of New Orleans was divided, and Saint Louis was erected into a Bishopric on July 2nd, 1826, and at the same time Right Reverend Joseph Rosati, Bishop of Tenagre, was made Ad-

ministrator of both Dioceses, New Orleans and Saint Louis. On March 20, 1827, Right Reverend Joseph Rosati was transferred from the See of Tenagre to the See of Saint Louis, and made also administrator of the See of New Orleans."

This interesting note of the *Catholic Directory* does not tell quite the whole story. Bishop Rosati was at first appointed Bishop of New Orleans, and it was only after he wrote to the Prefect and to the Secretary of Propaganda, earnestly requesting permission to decline the appointment, that he was appointed to Saint Louis instead. The Diocese covered an immense territory including not only the Territory of Arkansas, the State of Missouri, and the western portion of Illinois, which Bishop Du Bourg had taken under his care, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Flaget, but also all of the Louisiana Purchase, which extended, along the Mississippi River, to the northern boundary of the United States and westward to the Pacific Ocean. Hence we find Bishop Rosati, in answer to the appeals of the Indians, sending Father De Smet to Oregon in 1840. In 1837 the erection of the Diocese of Dubuque relieved Bishop Rosati of all the territory north of Missouri, lying between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. The erection of the Dioceses of Little Rock and Chicago, in 1843, and of the Vicariate of the Rocky Mountains, in 1851, gradually reduced the Diocese of Saint Louis to the limits of the State of Missouri. Within the State, the Diocese of Saint Joseph was erected in 1868 and Kansas City in 1880, and Saint Louis now comprises the south-eastern part of Missouri, with an area of 26,235 square miles. It has, in 1915, 526 priests, 370 churches and 212 chapels and stations, with a Catholic population of 385,000. Saint Louis was made an Archdiocese July 20, 1847. As at first established the Province included the territory now forming the Provinces of Dubuque and Saint Paul. At present it comprises the States of Missouri and Kansas. There are five Suffragan Sees, Saint Joseph and Kansas City in Missouri, and Leavenworth, Wichita and Concordia in Kansas.

1. SAINT LOUIS (1826)

1. The Right Reverend **Joseph Rosati** the first bishop of Saint Louis was born in Italy, January 12, 1789, and was ordained, February 10, 1811. He belonged to the Congregation of the Mission (Lazarists) and came to America in 1816. He was consecrated, March 25, 1824. In 1840 he was sent by the Holy See on an important mission to Hayti which he successfully accomplished. He went to Rome to make his report and was deputed to return to the Island and complete his work, but was taken sick and died at Rome, September 25, 1843.

2. The Most Reverend **Peter Richard Kenrick** born at Dublin, Ireland August 17, 1806, and ordained, also at Dublin, March 6, 1832, was consecrated,

November 30, 1841, titular Bishop of Drasa and Coadjutor to Bishop Rosati. He became Bishop of Saint Louis, September 25, 1843. He was made first Archbishop of Saint Louis, July 20, 1847. He resigned and was appointed titular Archbishop of Marcianopolis, May 21, 1895. He died, March 4, 1896.

3. The Most Reverend **John Joseph Kain**, born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, May 31, 1841 and ordained at Baltimore, July 2, 1866, was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling, May 23, 1875. He was transferred, June 15, 1893, to the Archiepiscopal See of Oxyrynchia, and appointed, July 6, 1893, Coadjutor to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Saint Louis. He was made Administrator of the Diocese, December 14, 1893 and became Archbishop of Saint Louis, May 21, 1895. He died, October 13, 1903.

4. The present archbishop is the Most Reverend **John Joseph Glennon**, born, July 14, 1862, in County Meath, Ireland, and ordained at Kansas City, Missouri, December 20, 1884. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Pinara and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kansas City, June 29, 1896, was transferred to Saint Louis, April 27, 1903, as Coadjutor and became Archbishop of Saint Louis, October 13, 1903.

2. SAINT JOSEPH (1868)

The Diocese of Saint Joseph, when first erected, had assigned to it that part of Missouri lying between the Chariton and Missouri Rivers, in which limits the first bishop found about 600 families, of about 3,000 people, served by five priests. Twelve Counties from the Diocese of Saint Louis were added, June 16, 1911, and the Diocese now covers the northern part of the State from the Missouri to the Mississippi and has an area of 18,206 square miles. It has 81 priests, 93 churches, 33 chapels and stations and a Catholic population of 35,000.

1. The first bishop was the Right Reverend **John J. Hogan**, born May 10, 1829, in County Limerick, Ireland, and ordained at Saint Louis, April 10, 1852. He was consecrated, September 13, 1868. He was transferred to Kansas City, September 10, 1880, retaining the administration of Saint Joseph, until the appointment of the second and present bishop. He died, February 21, 1913.

2. The present bishop, the Right Reverend **Maurice F. Burke**, born, May 5, 1845, in County Limerick, Ireland, and ordained at Rome, May 22, 1875, was appointed Bishop of Cheyenne, August 9, 1887 and was consecrated, October 28, 1887. He was transferred to Saint Joseph, June 19, 1893.

3. LEAVENWORTH (1851-1877)

Acting on the petition of the Seventh Provincial Council of Baltimore, Pope Pius IX erected the Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory to include all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and not included in the limits of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, that is, everything west of those States from the Red River to the Rocky

Mountains.⁶ A glance at the map will show what it meant. In the course of years this territory was gradually diminished by the establishment of other Vicariates, which in turn were succeeded by the Dioceses, which we now see in existence. By 1860, it came to be called usually the Vicariate of Kansas and it was finally erected into the Diocese of Leavenworth, May 22, 1877. The Holy See authorized Bishop Fink May 29, 1891, to take up his residence in Kansas City, and the Diocese was for some years named after that city, but was again restored to Leavenworth. The Diocese, when first erected, included the whole State of Kansas. In 1887, the Dioceses of Wichita and Concordia were erected and Leavenworth is now confined to the eastern part of the State with an area of 23,539 square miles. It has 158 priests, 128 churches, 27 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of 70,000.

1. The first Vicar Apostolic of Indian Territory was the Right Reverend **John Baptist Miege, S. J.** born in Savoy, September 18, 1815, and ordained at Rome, September 7, 1847. He was consecrated, titular Bishop of Messene, March 25, 1851. He retired in December, 1874, after more than twenty-five years of strenuous missionary labor, to the Jesuit House of Studies at Woodstock, Maryland, where he died, July 21, 1884.

2. The second Vicar Apostolic was the Right Reverend **Louis M. Fink, O. S. B.**, born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, July 12, 1834. He became a Benedictine in 1852 and was ordained, May 28, 1857 at Saint Vincent's Abbey, Pennsylvania. He was consecrated, titular Bishop of Eucarpia, June 11, 1871, became the first bishop of Leavenworth, May 22, 1877 and died, March 17, 1904.

3. The Right Reverend **Thomas F. Lillis**, born at Lexington, Mo., March 3, 1861, and ordained, at Kansas City, August 15, 1885, was consecrated, December 27, 1904. He was made Coadjutor of Kansas City, March 14, 1910 to which See he succeeded, upon the death of Bishop Hogan, February 28, 1913.

4. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **John Ward**, born in Ohio, May 23, 1857 and ordained July 17, 1884. He was appointed, November 24, 1910, and was consecrated, November 25, 1910.

4. KANSAS CITY (1880)

The Diocese of Kansas City, Missouri, was erected, September 10, 1880, and includes the western part of the State, south of the Missouri River. It has an area of 23,539 square miles. There are 125 priests, 107 churches, 42 stations and chapels and a Catholic population of 70,000.

1. The first bishop was the Right Reverend **John Joseph Hogan**, born in County Limerick, Ireland, May 10, 1829 and ordained at Saint Louis, April 10, 1852. He was consecrated Bishop of Saint Joseph, September 13,

⁶ SHEA, *o. c.*, vol. 4, p. 263.

1868, and was transferred to Kansas City, September 10, 1880, and died, February 21, 1913. The Most Reverend John J. Glennon, Archbishop of Saint Louis was Coadjutor to Bishop Hogan from 1896 to 1903. (See Saint Louis.)

2. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **Thomas F. Lillis**, ordained August 15, 1885. He was consecrated Bishop of Leavenworth, December 27, 1904 and was appointed titular Bishop of Cibira and Coadjutor to Bishop Hogan, March 14, 1910. He became Bishop of Kansas City, February 21, 1913.

5. WICHITA (1887)

The Diocese of Wichita was erected, August 2, 1887, from a part of the Diocese of Leavenworth and was enlarged by an addition of fourteen counties in 1897. It includes the south-western part of Kansas with an area of 42,915 square miles. It has 97 priests, 133 churches, 26 stations, and chapels, and a Catholic population of 32,500.

1. The first bishop appointed for the Diocese was the Right Reverend **James O'Reilly**, of Topeka, Kansas, but he died, July 26, 1887, before his consecration.

2. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **John J. Hennessy**, born in County Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847 and ordained, at Saint Louis, November 28, 1869. He was appointed, August 28, 1888 and was consecrated, November 30, 1888.

6. CONCORDIA (1887)

The Diocese of Concordia was erected, August 2, 1887, at the same time as the Diocese of Wichita. It includes the north-western part of the State of Kansas with an area of 26,685 square miles. It has 96 priests, 91 churches, 15 chapels and stations and a Catholic population of 30,000.

1. The first bishop, the Right Reverend **Richard Scannell**, was born, May 12, 1845, in the County Cork, Ireland, and was ordained, February 26, 1871, at Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Concordia, August 9, 1887, was consecrated, November 30, 1887 and was transferred to Omaha, January 30, 1891. The Bishop of Wichita then became administrator of the Diocese and it was not until 1897 that,

2. The Right Reverend **Thaddeus J. Butler** was appointed Bishop of Concordia. He died in Rome, July 17, 1897, just before the time set for his consecration.

3. The present bishop is the Right Reverend **John Francis Cunningham**, born June 20, 1842 and ordained, August 8, 1865. He was appointed, May 14, 1898, and was consecrated, September 21, 1898.

(To be continued)

RIGHT REVEREND OWEN B. CORRIGAN, D. D.,
Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore.